

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

A correspondent of the Columbia (S. C.) Times gives a graphic sketch of the celebration, on Thursday last, of the great victory of King's Mountain on the hallowed scene of the battle. A large number of volunteer companies, from Charleston and Columbia participated.—At 11 o'clock the civic and military procession was formed under the direction of Major Meighan, Marshal of the day, and escorted Colonel Preston, the Orator and Colonel Witherspoon, the President of the day, and a number of distinguished invited guests, among whom were Mr. Bancroft, the historian, Hon. W. W. Boyce, Hon. James L. Orr, Hon. James Simmons, Col. Wade Hampton Jr., Colonel John D. Williams and his brother G. Williams, Rev. Mr. Adams and many others whose names we cannot now recall. The distinguished ex-President of the South Carolina College, the Hon. William C. Preston, was also present on the speakers' stand. The proceedings of the day were appropriately opened by a feeling and fitting prayer by the Rev. Mr. Adams, a grandson of one of the heroes who were engaged in the battle of King's Mountain. Colonel I. D. Witherspoon then introduced to the audience Colonel John S. Preston, whose appearance before them was received by repeated rounds of enthusiastic applause. The speech was just such a speech as Colonel Preston is so well qualified to deliver—eloquent in sentiment and delivery, abounding in pathos, and beautiful in its descriptions. His stirring account of the gathering of the patriot Whigs under Campbell, Shelby, Sevier, Williams, Cleveland and McDonald, was most felicitous. The fierce battle was most graphically described, and one could almost fancy that the "brave old Mountain" resounded the war cry of the brave leaders, the rattling discharges of the deadly rifle, and the gleaming of the British bayonet. The orator stirred up the feelings of his auditory to their profoundest depths, and was often interrupted by loud cheers. After Col. Preston concluded, Mr. Bancroft was called out by a complimentary sentiment from the President of the day. He responded to the toast, and in a brief recital of the leading incidents of the Revolutionary War in South Carolina, paid our beloved State a just tribute of praise. His speech was well received.—N. C. Standard.

MECHANICS.—Mechanics are the palace builders of the world. Not a stick is hewn, not a stone is shaped, in all the lordly dwellings of the rich, that does not owe its beauty and fitness to the mechanic's skill. The spires that raise their giddy heights among the clouds, depend upon the mechanic's art for strength and symmetry; the thousands of noble ships that cover the seas of the world; the magnificent steamers that plow the Northern lakes and western rivers; the swift locomotives that traverse thro' the States with the rapidity of lightning, are all the construction of that noblest of human beings—the mechanic.

Not an edifice for devotion, for business, for comfort, but bears the impress of their handiwork. How exalted is their calling—noble their pursuit—how sublime their avocation! Who dares to sneer at such a fraternity of noble, high-minded men? Who dares to cast odium on such an eminent and patriotic race? Their path is one of glory, ambition and honor, and it is their own fault if it does not lead them to the highest fame and renown.

HOGS.—The Quincy [Ill.] Whig says: No doubt our farmers are anxious to know what the prospect for pork is, and what price it will command the coming season. We find great difficulty in getting reliable information, but it is conceded that the hog crop is considerably less than last year. We hear of but few sales as yet. We notice a sale at St. Louis of 1,000 head to average 200 pounds. November delivery, at \$5.50, and a sale of 34 head at \$7 net, the latter for butchering, and, of course no test of regular prices. We notice a sale in Cass county at \$5; to be delivered during the season, and offers at \$5 in McDonough and Knox counties.

We learn that 2,000 head of slop fed hogs have sold in this city recently, to be delivered in December and January, at \$5. Taking into consideration the time of delivery, and difference slop fed and corn fed hogs, this sale seems to indicate that figures for the latter description cannot be less than \$5.50 at the opening of the season, perhaps more.

When we are young, we are slavishly employed in procuring something whereby we may live comfortably when we grow old; and when we are old, we perceive it is too late to live as we proposed.—Pope.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1855.

Whole No. 124

NO. III.

The Interests of the United States.

There is not an interest in any State of the Union, to which the constitution is more opposed now, than it was at the time of its adoption by the original thirteen. There is not a provision contained in that instrument, which, which strictly administered in the sense in which it is expressed and was intended to be understood, can operate oppressively or unjustly upon any of the States, or the citizens thereof. Notwithstanding there have been repeated departures from straight forward legislation under its requirements, in the revenue laws and appropriations, of which the States directly aggrieved were justly resentful, yet all who were disposed to prosper have prospered, as no people ever prospered before.—Each succeeding year its salutary workings have developed, almost magically, more and more, a nation which is distinctly approaching its position as the head of the families of the earth. From external enemies we have nothing whatever to apprehend. The period has long since passed by, when they could "harm us or make us afraid." With peace as its policy, and the unfolding of its varied resources as its constant aim, what benefits is it not in the power of the Union to bestow upon humanity? It may eventually, by its example, redeem the most benighted portions of the Caucasian race from barbarism, and place them in the line of intellectual advancement. There is not an element of greatness that it does not possess to a prodigious extent. Its agricultural wealth, in which the millions are joint proprietors, is infinitely superior to that of any other country in the universe. Its navigation on the high seas is unequalled either in extent or efficiency. Its commerce is as expanded as trade itself. Its manufactures, no longer protected by specific or minimum duties, are in a healthy and growing condition. Its mineral treasures are exhaustless, embracing every variety, and are constantly adding to the sum total of its riches. Who that philosophizes can contemplate such a combination of advantages and interests as this republic enjoys, without imagining that God in his providence had created it for the especial benefit of all the nations of mankind?—But unhappily, nothing was ever so perfect as not to have arrayed against it unprincipled, remorseless enemies. It will not be sacrilegious to instance in this connection, as substantiating our assertion, the ferocities of man against divinity.

The abolitionist will gravely state, in substance that the existence of the republic, as organized, is contrary to higher law; that our ancestors committed down right sins in its creation; that Washington was a slaveholder, and therefore not fit to have been placed at the head of the armies which won our independence, nor to preside over the convention which prepared the constitution; that the declaration of independence was a mistake and a falsehood, inasmuch as it was written by a slaveowner, and asserted that "all men were created equal"; that the provisions of the constitution are not obligatory, as they too, were written by a slaveholder, and conflict with natural rights; that slavery must be unconditionally abolished, and that the country shall enjoy no quiet until the measure is accomplished.

The freesoiler will as gravely assert, that slavery was a mistake in the beginning, and that it shall not continue permanently; that it must be hemmed in and stifled; that no more slave States can be permitted to enter the Union, that a sufficient quantity of foreign territory must be obtained, in addition to the territories already formed and to be formed within our present boundaries, to secure the requisite number of free States for amending the constitution, so as to abrogate Southern institutions; that everything in our system touching the matter of slavery, must ultimately be "crowded out."

The know-nothing, in effect, will assert, with sage-like complacency, that not only the framers of the constitution, but the ratifiers of its provisions were the most stupid blunderers that ever lived, because liberty of conscience was not prohibited, nor restraints placed upon foreign immigration; that America ought to have been ruled from the first by native Americans, and in fact its freedom from British rule gained by them; that the Union was ruined at its commencement, in consequence of having in its service, Alexander Hamilton, Albert Gallatin and other foreigners; that the battles of independence should have been won without the aid of Lafayette, Kosciuszko, and their condottieri from abroad; that Washington was a sham patriot, as is shown by his proclamation of January 1st, 1795, designating the 19th of January following, as a day of thanks giving and prayer to the Almighty for the blessings which we enjoyed as a nation—to employ him, to use the language which he employed—"to dispose us to meet the continuance of his favors by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a corresponding conduct as citizens and as men—to render more and more a propitious and safe asylum for the unfortunate of other countries;" that, in short, everything that has been done by the foreign born ought to be undone.

The liquor prohibitionist will, with solemn gravity, assert that, as the consti-

tution contains no clause forbidding the importation of spirits, it is a decided failure; that Washington and his compatriots were unpatriotic and immoral, for the reason that they tolerated the admission of intoxicating drinks into their cellars and garrets, and were so intemperate as to suffer them to be placed upon their tables and side-boards, as well as to occasionally use them; that without prohibition laws, denying citizens the right of gratifying their tastes, there is no practical liberty under our demagogical constitution.

Where are all those ill-conceived, ill-intentioned, ill-omened, irrational political transcendentalisms to end? If they be not indignantly and promptly frowned upon, and resolutely resisted by the well-meaning common sense patriots of the United States, the honor and the glory of the republic will pass beyond the control of human agencies. There must be a stopping place near at hand to the broadcast disorganizing doctrines of the day, or disunion and the wildest state of anarchy will inevitably ensue. A awakened, and awakening country-saving party—the bone and sinew of the land, must arise in its majesty, and say to the political characters of whatever order—"You have progressed already much too far with your startling schemes—you shall go no further."

Although we live in an enlightened age, it must be admitted by the candid, that we also live in one of comparatively little names. In the United States there never was before so large an amount of general intelligence so well fitted for practical use; but of really great men—great in sterling moral worth as in capacious intellect—the number is, unfortunately, exceedingly limited. Consequently, mediocrity—mediocrity not overburdened by scrupulous integrity—is as pretending now, as renowned superiority was a quarter of a century ago. Where there were then half a dozen aspirants for the Presidency, at this time we shall not greatly exaggerate if we state there are as many hundred!

The fable of the edifice and the rocks, designed to disparage the system of self-government, seems as if it were to be acted out in this republic to the very life. Even the title alone, therefore lying obscured in a mud puddle, endeavors to extricate itself from the law of necessity which binds it to its place, and beseechingly exclaims—make me the corner one! Qualifications for place are predicated exclusively upon some absurd one ideaism, however much that one ideaism may be opposed to the genius of our institutions, or to the durable security of all interested in its champion—whether it be abolitionism, free-soilism, know-nothingism, or liquor prohibitionism—can discourse eloquently—sensibly or convincingly—he assuredly cannot—he is regarded by his deluded followers as a marvelously proper person upon whom to bestow the nation's first gift. Know-nothingism itself has inscribed upon its list of aspirants, not less, in all probability, than five hundred names! In this brotherhood of political free-masonry, why should not each member of a lodge think himself the equal of his fellow, and entitled to equal claims for any public station? They can all write their names, or at least make their marks, if we understand the requirements of the order; and this is said to be quite as much as some of their more prominent members can do. Why should they not, therefore, all desire to be cornerstones? The militia man of Ohio boasted to his family, after he returned from muster, that he had been elected a corporal, whereupon his children exclaimed—"We are all corporals now! aint we, mother?"—"No, no, you little blockheads," was the reply—"there are no corporals but me and your daddy." There may be in reality but two corporals in the know-nothing association, and the late closed door concern of Philadelphia, would probably have designated them, had it not been for the split which marred its proceedings. By the way, we should like to be informed, as we are no Catholics, what denomination is to be disfranchised next, when the relentless spirit of intolerance is avenged in the first instance? The cry, Robespierrenlike, will doubtless become "more victims! more victims! The axe of the guillotine is waiting for the work of employment in executions!" Of foreigners, too, where is the line of demarcation to be drawn. Where the boundary at which persecution is to stop? Will the descendants of John Smith's colony be safe—or of those who came over in the seventeenth century? This is an inquiry somewhat personal to myself and it solved in the affirmative would cause us to be more at ease, as respects our own safety.

Then we should like to know of the liquor prohibitionist, after he has had the temerity to strike a blow at divine prerogative—which, as proclaimed in the instance of the Garden of Eden—placed good and evil before man, from which he had the privilege of choosing—thus constituting him a free agent—what article he intends to exclude from public use next? Will he not, in his more than antiochian power, if successful, proscribe the consumption of opium in any form? And after opium, tobacco? And after tobacco, coffee and tea? And after coffee and tea, pepper, mustard, vinegar and salt? This intend-

ed repression of individual rights, would have come with a much better grace from a Nero, or Caligula, than from citizens of an enlightened republic, in the latter part of the 19th century.

And what would the abolitionist do, if he were permitted to realize his wishes? In effect, apply the match to the Capitol, in order to enjoy the spectacle of the conflagration. In his wicked desire to set the slave free, and thus render his condition in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred worse, demonstrating his idleness and the wants attendant upon it, he would deprive the world of mankind of food and clothing. The wailings of the millions would pass by his ears unheeded, if he could only gratify his propensity, or rather inordinate passion, of beholding an industrial well-cared for negro population rendered worthless and vicious. Away with such sickly philanthropy, if it have claim to such a designation. Even though it be sincere, it is little less than brutal in its tendencies, as its operations in Hayti and Jamaica incontrovertibly prove.

Coallescing with one and amalgamating with another of the isms which we have just noticed, the freesoil organization, if it be not the most complete within itself, is nevertheless the most formidable as a party militant, in direct hostility to the preservation of the Union. If it is suffered to persevere by those behind it, it may accomplish a deed next winter at Washington in a single sitting, which time, no talent, nor treasure can ever repair. If it shall make the restoration of the Missouri compromise, or the repeal of the Nebraska act, a *sine qua non* and refuse to vote the supplies unless one or both succeed, then—then as certainly as the pen in our hand traces these lines, will the days of the republic be but by-gone days.

Patriots of the free States! Good and true men of each of the old political divisions! Assemble together, talk one with another, and devise means of safety—of escape from the volcano upon which you are inconceivably standing. The citizens of the slave States, in the spirit of the constitution, in the spirit of the Union, in the spirit, which animated their sires and your sires, stand with extended arms to you, and implore fidelity to the principles which united us as one people! Will you tenderly, cordially re-embrace them, or will you

"Like the base Judean,
"Throw a pearl away richer than all his tribe!"—sever a government which could never be reconstructed? We have an abiding confidence in your response. Of your duty we shall say more in another number.

SPIRIT OF '76.

HOW JIM WICKER'S HEAD GOT BALD.—Jim Wicker was a comical looking fellow, with a very young face, but by reason of having no hair, he looked very old from his eye-brows all the way round to the back of his neck. He was very sensitive about the defect, and was somewhat celebrated, from a fight he had with a travelling agriculturist, who, upon being asked by Jim, what would cause a hair to grow on his shining poll, was advised to cover the top of his head with guano, and plant it down in crab grass. But Jim wouldn't quarrel with Captain Wild, for that gentleman was not only the host of the Fairy Queen, but also had the key of all the refreshments in his possession; so without hesitation he enlightened his auditory after this fashion:

"You see the hair always did keep rather scarce 'bout my scalp, and I was always rubbing in one thing and another to fetch it out, for I was Sartin the roots wasn't dead, though that was little to be seen at over the ground. I'd heard of the bar's grease, and bought a gallon in bottles; but I believe it was nothing but hog's lard and mutton tallow, so I thought I would have the genuine article, and I got old Dan to go out and kill something for my especial benefit. Dan told me it was in the Spring, and that the bar was in bad health and out of season; but I believed he was trying to quiz me, and wouldn't take no for answer. A short hunt fetched a critter at bay, and Dan, by a shot in the vitals, 'saved the varmint'; but the bar was in a bad condition, for he look as seedy as an old Canada thistle, and he had hardly ile enough in him to keep his joints from squeaking, but what he did have I got, and used and strangers," said Jim, looking sorrowfully round on the company; "in two days what little hair I had commenced falling off, and in a week I was as bald as a gun barrel.—Dan was right; the varmint was a shed 'dog shedding ile, and the consequence is, I cant in the drerp tell my head from a dried quip, if I depend on feelin'."

COMMONPLACE WOMEN.—Heaven knows how many simple letters, from simple-minded women, have been kissed, cherished, and wept over, by men of far loftier intellect. So it will always be to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning by these young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or dazzle by their genius, that though he may admire, no man ever loves a woman for these things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from,

though not incompatible with them—her woman's nature and her woman's heart. This is why we so often see a man of high genius or intellectual power pass by the De Stuels and the Corrinnes, to take unto his bosom some wayside flower, who has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him except that she is—what so few of our "female celebrities" are—a true woman.

PERILOUS DESCENT IN A BALLOON.—Mons Godard, with four other persons, made an ascent in a monster balloon at Cincinnati on Monday last. A reporter of the Times, who was one of the aerial voyagers, gives the following account of the descent.

"Soon after Monsieur Godard had furnished the altitude from his barometer, he gave us notice that we were descending by gesture he ordered us to lay flat down in the bottom of the car when he gave the word of command and not to jump out of the car under any circumstances. Just then we struck a tremendous gale of wind, and it was evident that we were not only sailing furiously but descending rapidly. It was so dark that nothing could be discovered but our commander mounted the side of the car cast out his anchor and waited the result. He commanded us to lie down and we had hardly obeyed before we felt the car brushing over the tree tops. The anchor caught and held us for a moment then we dashed with furious speed into an adjoining corn field—a field, however that was full of tumps. Suddenly the car was dashed with great force against a tree; then up we went, then down now dragging on a fence, again striking a stump or a tree with great velocity, and again whizzing over the cornstalks at a lightning gallop. Every man laid close to the bottom of the car except Mons Godard, who stood up holding open the valve, all hoping that the monster would soon be controlled and we landed safely on terra firma.

"Suddenly the balloon took a fearful leap and brought the car with a tremendous crash against a stump half uprooted. Mons. Godard's face struck the fence, and he was thrown to the ground. At the same moment, Colonel Laitham and Mr. Hole were thrown head-foremost out of the car. Mr. Bellman and myself were left in the car alone, and relieved of the greater portion of its weight, we expected to bound again into the air. Mr. Bellman, with great intrepidity, clambered up the car side and seized the valve rope, while Mons. Godard took hold of the rope swinging below. A furious wind at that moment swept past, the balloon made another bound, and dashed the car against a tall heavy dead tree. The blow knocked us insensible and the next we knew we were lying with our back upon the ground, the rain beating in our face, our head crowded into one corner of the car and the trunk of a tree lying across our body. We could not move. It appears that the netting caught in the tree we have mentioned and so strong was the force of the wind that the balloon pulled it over on the car, and the gas then escaping rapidly, the tree held the balloon secure."

ORIGIN OF PUFFING.—Few persons have an idea of the origin of the word puff as applied to a newspaper article. In France, at one time, the *caufure* most in vogue was called a *pouff*. It consisted of the hair raised as high as possible over horse-hair cushions, and then ornamented with objects indicative of the tastes and history of the wearer. For instance, the Duchess of Orleans on her first appearance at court, after the birth of a son and heir, had on her *pouff* a representation in gold and enamel most beautifully executed, of a nursery; there was a cradle, and the baby, the nurse, and a whole host of playthings. Madame de Egnout, the Duke de Richelieu's daughter, after her father had taken Port Mahon, wore on her *pouff* a little diamond fortress, with sentinels keeping guard—the sentinels, by means of mechanism, being made to walk up and down. This advertisement, the *pouff*, for such it really was, is the origin of the present word *puff*.

ETIQUETTE.—The Yankee out West, who who wrote home to his mother that he had seen a live Hoozier, has sent her another epistle on Western etiquette. Here it is:

"Western people go their death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies as you can down east, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says I, 'Stranger, that's a whopper.' Says he, 'Stranger, by there!' and in a twinkling of an eye, I found myself in a ditch, a perfect quadruple, the worse for tear and wear. Upon an other occasion, says I to a man, 'I never saw before, as a woman passed him, 'That isn't a specimen of your western women, is it?' Says he, 'You're afraid of the fever and ague, stranger, ain't you?' 'Very much,' says I.—'Well,' replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols,' he held cocked in his hands, 'shall cure you of the disorder entirely; so don't fear stranger!' So I knelt down and apologized. I admire the western country very much, but curse me if I can stand so much etiquette."

[From the Washington Union.]

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

Sebastopol has fallen before the allies, and England and France are in full possession of the Black Sea and its vast and mighty trade to the East. Russian power has been swept from those regions, and the allies will find no employment there for their immense naval forces. Their steamships, with all the improvements in modern warfare, are the most powerful the world has ever seen. Where will they employ them? Inactivity will be their ruin. There is no question but many, if not most of them, will be sent to the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast.—The Cuba question, with all its intricate connexions, will be opened under the direct auspices of France. In fact, the impotent Crown of Spain must inevitably fall into the hands of Napoleon, and he will direct the policy of Spain as absolutely as if it were once of his provinces. England, in attempting to check the power of Russia, has built up a far greater, and practically more to be dreaded, power under Napoleon. He has done, in a very short time, more by his diplomacy to subjugate Enn and than his great uncle did for twenty years by his arms.

Are we prepared for these new and great questions of policy? Where is our navy to meet all this tremendous armament of France and England? True, we have a commercial empire the largest in the world, and which has heretofore been the basis of our great naval power and resources. But the new inventions and new mode of naval warfare have to some extent relieved France from the great necessity of an extensive commercial marine, so essential in former times. Heretofore France has built up great navies in peace; that England might destroy them in war, and all principally arose from the commercial marine of the one, and its wants in the other.

But not so now. England has vast possessions all over the world, and has to divide her forces; but France with her concentrated navy, in the present position of the world, is the equal of England.—But where are we? Split up into miserable factions, and forming combinations to plunder the revenue of the government in local expenditures of selfish purposes, instead of looking abroad to the deep game for power which is now playing before the world.

From Cape Florida to the Rio Grande, there is not a single foot where a war vessel can seek protection, except at Pensacola, although it embraces a coast of seven hundred miles, the most exposed in the world, and from which issue the productions of the richest country in the world, all unprotected. The productiveness, which now control the foreign commerce and exchanges of this country, all have to pass under the guns of Havana—through that channel—and those guns, in less than three months, will be under the direct control of Napoleon, with a steam navy well calculated to strike terror into the heart of every family in the South. I forbear to allude to the consequences of emancipation in Cuba, and yet, if Napoleon's war continues to ascend, as certain as fate, emancipation in Cuba will come.

It is time to sink local factions and come together for the great struggle that is impending. The heart of the great mass of the American people is sound.—The politicians are corrupt, and they prevent truth from reaching the people. Let Congress meet under a message from the President—truthful, stern, and bold—developing our position and relations in the world. Let it be a master-hand, touching upon the great interests and destiny of our republic, calling upon the patriotic of every section to rescue the country from faction and corruption, and to save our institutions from their overthrow by foreign power. Such a message would be responded to. Let one-half the revenue be immediately set aside expressly to increase the navy upon the most improved system of modern warfare. Withhold the miserable appropriations to local objects, and for corrupt purposes, and selfish corporations. Move for the country, and the whole country, and nothing but the country.

"RICHARD HENRY LEE."

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away into the twilight of age, and the shadows of past years grow deeper, as life wears on to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earlier years. If we have a home to shelter and hearts to rejoice us, friends have been gathered together around our firesides, then the rough places of our wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away, in the twilight of life, while the sunny spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy indeed are those who intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feeling, or broken those musical cords of the heart, whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and touching, in the evening of age!

THE MOON.—Dr. Scoresby, in an account that he has given of some recent observation made with the Earl of Rosse's telescope, says:

"With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of one hundred feet was now distinctly to be seen; and he had no doubt that, under very favorable circumstances, it could be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of inhabitants such as ours; no vestiges of architecture remain to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible; not a sea or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory; all seemed desolate."

A ray of light to the understanding is more than a volume committed to memory.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Oct. 23, 1855.

SALISBURY.

Mr. H. HOGAN HELPER, is our general traveling agent and is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Republican Banner, and to receipt for the same.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

THE SPECTATOR.—We notice that several papers are warning Southerners from patronizing this beautiful and interesting paper. Why, we cannot divine. It is a purely moral and literary paper, and one that is well calculated to take the place of that abolition paper, the Saturday Evening Post, which has taken such a strong hold in the South. The Spectator is just such a paper as should supersede all the Northern trash that is now so extensively patronized by the South. The Editor in his last intimates that he will have recourse to the legal tribunal against some of those papers as have presumed to scurrilously blacken his character unless the *amende honorable* is duly made.

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK, for November has been received; an unusually interesting number. One of the chief recommendations of this superb work is its regularity. It is the only one of our many exchanges that never fails. Price \$3. Address L. A. Gody, 113 Chestnut St. Phila.

We will furnish the Lady's Book and the Republican Banner one year for \$4 regular price \$5. Now is a desirable time to subscribe.

THE ROCKINGHAM DEMOCRAT.—We take great pleasure in placing this valuable Democratic paper upon our exchange list. It is a new paper just started at Madison, Rockingham county, by Messrs. RAINEY and SMITH, Editors and Proprietors. It is opposed to the unholty crusade against Religion that is now being waged in this country. It will prove a valuable addition to the Democratic party and we hope all encouragement will be given the Editors so that they may extend their sphere of usefulness the length and breadth of the State. This being the only Democratic paper in that District, it has a right to expect such at the hands of the Democrats especially.

It will be published weekly at \$2 a year.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION.—One year ago Gov. Pollock, K. N., carried the state of Pennsylvania by a 30,000 majority; a change has come over the spirit of her dreams, and this glorious old state gives, now, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner a majority of about 15,000, and that too after a most heated and exciting canvass.

In Baltimore, the political tide has taken almost as sudden turn.

A POLITICAL BABEL.—There are, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, thirty six distinct parties, in New York, with all sorts of strange and whimsical names, adopted apparently more out of ridicule than as characteristic of political principles. It must be difficult, amid such a confusion of parties, for any individual to know exactly to which he belongs, or on what platform he stands.

Hon. EDWARD STANLEY.—This distinguished, who, a few years ago, held the Whig party of North Carolina in the hollow of his hand—which was in his hands as the clay in the hands of the potter, and upon whom said party was unsparing of its blame, is now stumbling against Know Nothingism in California.

"On, Stanley, on!"

OBADIAH WOODSON, Esq., we regret to state, has been compelled, on account of ill health, to resign the mail agency on the North Carolina Rail Road. His successor has not been named.

P. S. Since the above was put in print, we learn that Mr. CHARLES SMITH, of this town, has been appointed agent.

THE late election in Pennsylvania has given the Democrats a majority in the Legislature thereby insuring a Democratic United States Senator.

COST OF THE WAR TO TURKEY.—It is stated that the war has already imposed upon Turkey expenses to the amount of over 300,000,000 francs; of which 220,000,000 had been met from its own resources, and 80,000,000 would be provided for by the new loan, guaranteed by the Western powers.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, who is in jail in Philadelphia for contempt of court, seems very desirous of becoming a martyr. Some of his friends a few days ago got up a petition to Judge Kane for his release. This seems to have greatly offended Mr. W., who has requested the Philadelphia papers to say that the movement is entirely unauthorized by him as he intends to remain in prison until released by law or public opinion.

Dr. KANE RETURNED.

Dr. Kane, who started out in 1853 on search of Sir John Franklin, after undergoing the severest hardships in a fruitless search, has just returned to the United States.

"They say" this daring and adventurous navigator will soon make some important and interesting disclosures relative to his lengthened sojourn on the "last deep"—how much

ice he encountered, and the probabilities of an opening to the North pole, and should there be, of what use it will be to "we Americans." The Dr. we think, should be at home administering pukes and purgatives to the afflicted instead of hunting for a man, who in all probability, has been buried in the ice or has become food for the white bears.

JAMES F. BELL, Junior Editor of the Republican Banner, Salisbury dissolved his connection with that valuable, democratic journal on the 2nd inst. Mr. Bell has gone over to the Know-Nothings, and is going to become editor on his own hook—so, at least, we judge from the tenor of his vocabulary. We wish Mr. Bell pecuniary success, as we do all men in all laudable undertakings, but he can't hope to revive the drooping fortunes of poor "Sam" in North Carolina.

Golds Tribune.

We thank you bro. Robinson, for the compliment paid to the Banner, but Mr. Bell never was connected in any way with the Banner, but while he was jr. editor of the Carolina Watchman, there has never advocated any of the principles of Democracy; but on the other hand, has like a gnat on a bull's horn, rather "pitched into" the Democracy, as old Zack used to say.

Friend Bell, nevertheless is as clever a fellow as ever wore high heel boots or a standing collar.

GEN. SCOTT.—The Administration, it is said, have allowed General Scott the back pay claimed as a Lieutenant General. The accounting officers are engaged in settling up the amount.

STATE FAIR.

This important era in North Carolina agriculture came off last week in Raleigh. Among the list we see nothing farther west than Davidson that was exhibited. Dr. Holt, of Lexington; it seems represented the whole area of Western Carolina. He was awarded several premiums for cattle and sheep. Rowan, we regret to state, was not represented at all. We hope this failure was not due to the disinterestedness of our farmers and mechanics to their respective vocations. On the other hand, we know a lively interest is taken by our farmers in their branches, and agriculture is reduced to as perfect scientific system here as elsewhere. Why this failure of representation in the State Fair!

J. C. TURNER, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Western N. C. Railroad, is now in town making preparations towards commencing the survey, which he will do in a day or two.

Gov. WISE, of Virginia, has been invited by the Abolitionists of Boston to deliver a lecture on the subject of Slavery in that city, on the 10th of Jan., next. The following is the answer to the committee of invitation.—It can be easily seen that the Abolitionists have not gained much of him. We should like to have seen the plizies of the committee when the letter was read—first the smile of self-gratulation, next the wonder depicted, as it were, in bold relief, and last, distorted—puckered—as if they had breakfasted on green cichmons on a cold frosty morning.

ONLY, NEAR OXANCOCK.

Accomac County, Va., Oct. 5, 1855. Gentlemen:—On my return home, after an absence of some days, I found yours of the 19th ult., respectfully inviting me to deliver one of the lectures of the course on Slavery, at Tremont Temple, in the city of Boston, on Thursday evening, January 10th, 1856; or, if that time will not suit my engagements, you request that I will mention at once what Thursday evening, between the middle of December and the middle of March next, will best accommodate me.

Now, gentlemen, I desire to pay you due respect, yet you compel me to be very plain with you, and to say that your request, in every sense, is insulting and offensive to me.—What subject of slavery have you "initiated" lectures upon? I cannot conceal it from myself that you have undertaken, in Boston, to discuss and to decide whether my property, in Virginia, ought to remain mine or not, and whether it shall be allowed the protection of laws, federal and State, wherever it may be carried or may escape in the United States; or, whether it shall be destroyed by a higher law than constitutions and Statutes.

Who are you, to assume thus such a jurisdiction over my subject so delicate and already fixed in its relations by a solemn compact between the States, and by States which are sovereign? I will not obey your summons nor recognize your jurisdiction. You have no authority and no justification for this calling me to account at the bar of your tribunal; and for thus arraigning an institution established by laws which do not reach you and which you cannot reach, by calling on me to defend it.

You send me a card, to indicate the character of the lectures. It reads:—"Admit the bearer and lady to the Independent Lectures on Slavery. Lecture committee, S. G. Howe, T. Gilbert, George F. Williams, Henry T. Parker, W. Washburn, R. B. Mussey, W. B. Spooner, James W. Stone."

It is endorsed:—"Lectures at the Tremont Temple, Boston, 1854-5. November 23, Hon. Charles Sumner, Rev. John Pierpont, Dec. 7, Hon. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio. December 14, Hon. Anson Burlingame. December 21, Wendell Phillips, Esq. December 28, Cassius M. Clay, Esq. of Kentucky. January 4, Hon. Horace Greely. January 11, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. January 18, Hon. John P. Hale. January 25, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq. February 8, Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr. February 15, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. February 22, Hon. Samuel Houston, of Texas. March 1, Hon. David Wilmore, of Pennsylvania. March 8, Hon. Charles W. Upham."—All Honorable and *Squires*, except those who are *Reverends*! The card does not indicate their characters by simply naming them. And your letter, gentlemen, is franked by "C. Sumner, U.S.S." With these characteristics, I am at no loss to understand you and your purposes.

You say, "during the next season, a large number of gentlemen from the South will be invited," &c., &c. I regret it, if any others can be found in the slave-holding States to accept your invitation. You plead the example of Gen. Houston. It is the last I would follow. I have no doubt that you accorded very respectful attention to him last winter, and were very grateful for his services in your cause.

You offer "one hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to the lecturer, he bearing his own expenses." Let me tell you that Tremont Temple cannot hold wealth enough, to purchase one word of discussion from me, there, whether mine, here, shall be mine or not; but I am ready to volunteer, without money and without price, to suppress any insurrection, and repel any invasion which threatens or endangers the State Rights of Virginia, or my individual rights under the laws and constitutions of my country, or the sacred Union, which binds Slave States and free together in one bond of National confederacy, and in separate bonds of Independent Sovereignty!

In short, gentlemen, I will not deliver one of the lectures of the course on slavery, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Thursday evening, January 10th, 1856; and there will be no Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, or between that and *doomeday*, which will best accommodate me for that purpose.

I give you an immediate answer, and, at my earliest convenience, indicate to you that "the particular phase of the subject" that I will present is, *deliberately*: TO FIGHT IT WISELY.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,

To Sam'l G. Howe, Phys. and Superind't Blind Inst.
Jno. M. Clark, High Sheriff.
Sam'l May, Merchant.
Philo Sanford, Ex-Treasurer State.
Nath'l B. Shurtleff, Phys. and Antiquarian.
Joseph Story, Pres't Com. Council.
Thos Russell, Judge.
Jas. W. Stone, Phys.

For the Banner.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE YADKIN N. COMPANY.

At a meeting of the individual Stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company, held in the town of Mocksville on the 20th inst.,

On motion George W. Johnson, Esq., of Davie County, was appointed Chairman, and John A. Boyden, Secretary.

On motion, N. Boyden and Tyre Glenn, were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain whether a majority of the Company was in attendance. They reported that the whole number of shares represented was seventy eight, which was a large majority of the shares held by individuals, and that there was no representative on the part of the State in attendance—which report was concurred in.

On motion, N. Boyden, H. C. Jones and John A. Boyden were appointed a committee to prepare a system of By-Laws for the government of the Company, and report at the next meeting of the Stockholders.

It was moved and carried that the meeting proceed to elect, by ballot, two Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders; Messrs. Jones and Glenn were appointed a committee to superintend the balloting, who reported that the whole number of votes cast was 71, of which John A. Boyden received fifty nine and Tyre Glenn fifty eight, which being a majority, Messrs. Boyden and Glenn were duly elected; which report was, on motion concurred in.

It was moved and carried that when this meeting adjourn it shall adjourn to meet at this place (Mocksville) on Saturday the 24th of November next.

It was moved and carried, that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, duly authenticated, be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor of the State.

And it was further ordered that they be published in the Carolina Watchman, the Yadkin Flag and the Peoples Press.

G. W. JOHNSTON, Chm.

JOHN A. BOYDEN, Secretary.

ALL HAIL PENNSYLVANIA!

Most truly and gloriously have the people of Pennsylvania—the "Key-Stone" State—manifested their devotion to the Constitution, to the Union, and the equal rights of States.

The corrupt combinations of the abolition Fusionists have been scattered to the winds. The majority for Mr. Plumer, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, will range from ten to fifteen thousand—showing a clear Democratic gain, since last year, of some FIFTY THOUSAND VOTES!

In order that our readers may again see the grounds occupied by our friends in Pennsylvania, and the character of the opposition which they had to encounter and overcome, we re-publish the Card of the Fusionists, as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whig party, the Republican party, and the American party, having each nominated a candidate for Canal Commissioner, it became apparent that such a division of the elements of opposition to the National Administration and its Nebraska fraud, would inevitably lead to the triumphant election of Arnold Plumer the pro-slavery Nebraska candidate. In view of these facts, a meeting of our respective Central Committees of said parties was held at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 27th of September, 1855, and their nominees having declined and been withdrawn, Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver county, was nominated as the candidate of the said parties, for the purpose of concentrating the votes of the anti-Nebraska party on one man, and he is hereby earnestly recommended to all the lovers of freedom in Pennsylvania, as a capable, honest, and true-hearted man, who is worthy of the support and confidence of the people.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN A. FISHER,
Chairman of the Whig State Committee;
LEMUEL TODD,
Chairman of American State Committee;
DAVID WILMOT,
Chairman of Republican State Committee.
There it is—it requires no comment—it speaks for itself.
John W. Forney, Esq., in a letter to the

Washington Union, dated Philadelphia, thus describes the nature of the contest and the glorious result:

"We have penetrated the triple mail of fanaticism, and reached the heart of the combined opposition to the democratic party in this State. We have not only prostrated, but almost annihilated, and compound monster of abolition and intolerance. The reaction has been most disastrous in its consequences upon the enemies of the federal constitution.—There was no shirking any question in the contest which has so gloriously terminated.—But over all other issues that of the rights are the equality of the States distinctly predominated. And it was upon this that the democracy of Pennsylvania made their stand from the Delaware the Lake Erie, from the New York border to 'Mason & Dixon's line.' The Nebraska question, in all its phases, and the bold and patriotic attitude of President Pierce and his administration on that question, were not only openly at issue between the two parties, were not only urged upon the voters of the State in the most industrious and most unscrupulous manner by the fusion leaders, and particularly by Cameron and Wilmot, but were accepted by the democracy without reservation. The whole opposition was concentrated against the nationality of the democracy and in favor of the sectional creed of the abolitionists. The order of know-nothings post-one for the moment their impracticabilities on the subject of foreign influence and the Pope, and threw themselves into the abolition combination with malignant readiness. At no election within my intimate and somewhat extended experience in Pennsylvania, politics have ever seen more industry, confidence, and desperation on the part of the adversaries of the democracy and of the Union than the last. The traitors from our ranks forgot all their past professions in favor of sound principles—forgot all the honors and favors bestowed upon them by a confiding party—and took up the battle cry of the fanatics and disunionists who sought to make Pennsylvania the basis upon which to build up a fortress to scatter fire-brands, arrows, and death among our brothers of the southern States. But if they were bold and reckless in this course, the democracy were united in sentiment and in action in opposing them; and although denounced as 'slaves of the South,' as 'dough-faces,' and as 'pro-slavery tools,' they enunciated the most thorough constitutional principle at their meetings, and defied the epithets and the intrigues of the opposition."

We have lost all our bad material. The know nothings were organized to "purify the two old parties," and they have done so with a vengeance by receiving into their lodges all the invalidated, corrupt, diseased, and discarded intriguers who have so long infested our councils. In their places, however, we have received, with gratitude and joy, a host of constitution-loving whigs, who came forward on Tuesday, and, like patriots, forgot all past differences in assisting to wage war upon the common enemy. Inspired by the recollection of Clay and Webster, and by the victorious examples of Stephens and of Toombs, of Evans and of Farly, of Kerr of North Carolina, and of Landry and of Rost of Louisiana, who refused to follow a corrupt lead to a still more corrupt conclusion, they spurned the tainted bribe of a combination which, at one and the same time, tempted them, by a cheap promise of coming power, to vote against their entry and to dishonor themselves.—Henceforth these brave spirits are, let us hope, to be treated like brothers and friends. They are with us on the greatest question of the day, and in the future will be found true to constitution and the laws.

But, besides these gratifying results, we have elected a sound, orthodox legislature, who will return to the United States Senate a constitutional democrat, and who will purge our records from the stain of profligacy and fraud inflicted upon them by the know-nothings and abolitionists. This will be a democratic gain, and will add one more to the fearless band of men who stand in the Senate, a wall of adamant around a beleaguered constitution.—Pennsylvania will send a man to that high position who will be able to tell the country how true she is to all her duties as a member of the American Union."

The following contains the latest intelligence:

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—As far as heard from the democrats have gained four State senators and forty members of the legislature. Never did the enemies of democracy meet with a more overwhelming defeat.

The returns from Lancaster county are fairly astounding—a country which gave a majority last year of 5,263 for the know nothings, now gives a small majority for the democratic candidate for canal commissioner.—The democrats of Lancaster have likewise elected their county treasurer and two out of the five assembliesmen.

Columbia county gives about 600 majority for Plumer, 400; Fulton, 200.

Centre gives 200 for Nicholson.

The democratic gain in Wilmore's district is about 2,000.

In the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Centre, and Sullivan, Dietrich (democrat) is elected. Dieffenbach and Beck (democrats) are elected to the assembly in Clinton, Lycoming, and Potter.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Friday last, Dr. Charles Broadfoot Baker, formerly of this town, but for several years past a practising Physician at Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, was found in the road a short distance below that town, in a dying condition. He expired in a few minutes, after having been aroused to a moment's consciousness, apparently, by the application of hartshorn, during which he endeavored to speak. The cause of his death was not certainly known. It was supposed, as his sulky was standing in the road near him, and his horse met half a mile off, having broken loose from the traces, that he had been thrown out, but there was no bruise upon his body, except very slight ones on the face and knee.

Dr. Baker was idolized by numerous near relatives here, and warmly esteemed by a large circle of friends. In Bladen, his personal and professional character had gained him a high social position and an extensive and profitable practice. He is cut off in the midst of his usefulness, at the early age of 33 years. His body was followed to the grave from the Episcopal Church in this place, yesterday, by a large number of sorrowing friends of himself and his family. [Fay. Observer Oct. 9th.

MARSHAL PELISSIER.—One is apt to form, from the deeds and history of distinguished persons, an idea of their personal appearance. You hear a man's name and become familiar with his acts, and you straightway picture to yourself what manner of man he is, and nine times out of ten you are mistaken in your idea. We had thought from the impulsive, determined character of Marshal Pelissier, that he was a tall, desperate, wiry looking chap, never at rest but bustling about eternally. It appears that he is just the reverse.—A private letter from Sebastopol describes him as an enormously fat man with very white hair cut very close. He is so fat that he is unable to ride any distance. He is a short thick chap with rather good humored expression of countenance. Such is the conqueror of Sebastopol. What material, of which to make a hero!—*Wil. Herald.*

JUDICIAL DECISION.

At Jackson Superior Court, His Hon. Judge Manly held that a person professing the doctrines of Universalism, was an incompetent witness in our courts. In accordance with that decision, two or three witnesses have been ruled out of this circuit.

We have not seen a similar decision in this State by the Supreme Court and would like to see the matter tested by that tribunal. The doctrine once settled, we imagine, would have a considerable effect in the State, whether for good or evil, we cannot say. In our opinion, however, if the doctrines of Universalism have not been misrepresented to us, we think the decision right. For so long as we follow the long established principles of the common law, in regard to oaths no man can be a competent witness (however credible he may be, and trustworthy otherwise), who does not believe in future punishment, as well as rewards. Exceptional cases, however, would bear hard the other way, and doubtless the question properly considered is very debatable, to say the least of it.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The editor of the Reading (Pa.) Journal has been presented with a copy of *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, published by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, No. 1, 287, and dated August 3, 1753, being a little more than one hundred and two years old. It purports to contain the "Freshest Advice, Foreign and Domestic," and it is amusing to read in it the latest news from Europe "by Captain Seymour, arrived at New York from Holland, but last from Dover, in nine weeks, an unusually quick voyage!" The latest advices from Boston were ten days previous! This paper was published in Philadelphia under the reign of George II, and is dated some seven years prior to the death of that monarch. The Journal quotes several items of its contents and they are an interesting illustration of the period in which it was printed. Editors in those days did not feel bound to give much original matter, there being not more than a dozen lines in this. The passage from New York to Philadelphia then required as many days as it now does hours. The advertising department of this ancient Gazette contains several columns of notices of runaway "redeemptions" and slaves for sale. As a striking contrast, and eminently illustrative of the spirit of progress which has characterized our country during the last hundred years, our contemporary places besides this venerable *centenarian* a copy of its lineal descendant, the "North American and United States Gazette" of August 28, 1855, and says:—"In point of size the Gazette of the present day is more than eight times as large as its name-sake of a hundred years ago, and contains probably sixteen times as much matter. The Gazette of 1753 embraces twelve short columns; the Gazette of 1855 has precisely eight columns of the same length, in much smaller type, and more compactly printed. The former required three and four months to receive its advices from the Old World, a month from New Orleans, a week from Boston; and three days from New York; the latter furnishes us with news from Europe in from eight to ten days and despatches from all the leading cities of the Union detailing the important occurrences of the day previous. Steam has taken the place of the lumbering old methods of travelling upon the sea and upon the land, while the lightning flashes its intelligence from point to point, affording a means of instantaneous communication which even the printer philosopher of a hundred years ago, who first discovered its peculiar properties, never dreamed of in his moments of wildest enthusiasm."

DARING OUTRAGE—NEGRO STEALING—SUICIDE—KILLING, &c., IN RICHMOND!—It seems that an ingenious and black-hearted abolitionist by the name of Auburn, recently came to Richmond, and engaged himself as a carver or designer, in one of the furniture establishments of that city. He continued at work until he had gotten 30 or 40 dollars in hand, and then rented a house and set up a sort of pop-shop. Several negroes wishing to be carried off to Maine, bargained with the aforesaid Auburn in the sum of fifty dollars each, to assist them in absconding. Accordingly they were carefully stored away in the third story of the building which Auburn had rented. One of the negroes becoming dissatisfied and desiring to be released from the bargain, was killed and buried in the cellar, who, when found, is said to have been dreadfully cut to pieces. Another of the negroes, it seems, also got dissatisfied, and to relieve himself from his kind friend, jumped from the third story, and made his escape. The result was, that Auburn was arrested, and while on his way to jail, deliberately swallowed the

contents of a vial, supposed to be Prussic Acid or Strychnine, and died immediately.—This is a most alarming state of things, and shows very clearly that these infamous Yankees cannot be too rigidly watched.

We were in attendance at Davis Superior Court last week, Judge Bailey, presiding with his usual ability.—whatever that may mean!! The State vs. Tom, a slave the property A. G. Carter, Esq., was the only case of importance on the docket. Tom was charged with an assault with intent to commit a rape on the lady of a white female under the Statutes of N. Carolina. The jury was empanelled on Wednesday morning, but did not agree in a verdict until Friday morning. The testimony of the State we thought was very strong, but principally circumstantial.—so Tom was acquitted.

This is another instance offered to the Legislators of North Carolina why some provision should be made to compensate the owners of slaves in cases where the willful act of the slave, deprives the master of his or her value under the law as it is now written.

For the State, Solicitor Lander.

For the prisoner, N. Boyden, and J. M. Clement, Esqs.—*Newan Whig.*

We have copied the above chiefly on account of what appears to be a sneer of contempt flung at Judge Bailey. We can hardly believe that the editor of the *Whig*, who is a member of the Bar, and ought, and doubtless does know, Judge Bailey well, meant that his language should be construed as a contemptuous allusion, though the *italics* and *points* in the sentence very clearly admit of it.

Our impression respecting his Honor, is that he is not only a good judge, but that he is eminently a gentleman—a man of fine feeling; and that he is, on account of his qualifications and virtues, highly esteemed by the members of the law Profession throughout the State. We know that he has many friends in the private walks of life whose warm esteem would instantly resent a thing like the above, supposing it to mean what it may be construed to mean; and it is upon this ground, and the public worth and private excellencies of the man, that we presume the editor's little "non committal" is not to be taken in that sense.

Carolina Watchman.

THE JAPANESE AND THE NEW TREATY.—A misunderstanding has arisen already between the Japanese and Americans touching to that country, in regard to the treaty lately entered into by the United States with that government. The Japanese say the treaty provides only for a temporary residence of a few days to Americans in that country—it never was intended that they should come there and establish their business and reside there permanently. Wood, water and shelter of ships, are all the Japanese think the treaty calls for. Some American merchants, from San Francisco, went to Hakadadi, with the object of provisioning whaling vessels, but were not permitted to stay longer than a few days. They were compelled to go on board their ship at sundown, and when on shore were perseveringly followed and watched by officers, as if they had been criminals under arrest. Com. Rogers, who happened to be there, was appealed to, but the commodore did not consider himself authorized to act without instruction from his government. According to the Japanese interpretation of the treaty, the valuable results expected from it are not likely to be realized, and yet the treaty seems to be so loosely worded as to justify the interpretation they give it.

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 1855. Judge Thomas Clingman, of Carroll county, Missouri, was murdered on the 9th inst., by a field slave. The murderer was immediately seized by the neighbors, who lynched him on the spot.

Dreadful Scenes in Baltimore.—One Man Killed—Several Wounded.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18P. M.—A special election was held in the Nineteenth Ward, to-day, to fill a vacancy in Council, caused by the death of Mr. Baker, Democrat, who died the same day he was elected.

About noon several fights took place, which ended in a terrible riot between the Know Nothings and Democrats. Fire-arms were freely used, and a man, named Bas Koenig, was instantly killed, and six or eight others dangerously wounded. The fight lasted two or three hours.

The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Garrison, Know Nothing, by 76 majority. A large number of citizens were prevented from voting in consequence of the fight.

Letter from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19
The steamship Nautilus has arrived at this port, with later dates from Brazil.—Matamoros had surrendered without a battle, and at the last advices was tranquil. San Luis Potosi had not been taken, but a fight of three days had left the revolutionists in possession of the field of battle. Reinforcements had been sent from Monterey.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.
San Luis Potosi was captured by the insurgents after severe fighting. The National Guards were being organized throughout the country, to be in readiness to march on the City of Mexico, if Vidauri thinks proper to order them.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17th, 1855.
The American party held their city and country ratification meeting in the Park this evening. It was estimated that 20 thousand persons were present. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and numerous speeches were made by prominent members of the party.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.
Mr. Rice, a Nebraska Democrat, has been elected to Congress in Minnesota, by 1,800 plurality.

Exciting Rumor from Kansas.
St. Louis, Oct. 18.—It was rumored at Lexington, Mo., yesterday, that Gov. Reeder has been murdered at St. Joseph, but it is pronounced a hoax. The editor of the Lexington Express says Gov. Reeder has been fighting, but is not injured.

AMERICANS ELECTED IN LYCOMING DISTRICT.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 16.
Full returns from this district show that Caldwell and McGhee, the American candidates, are elected to the Assembly, and Gregg the American, is also elected to the Senate.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.
The New York Herald sent on a special reporter to the late celebration of the battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina, and gives a very full and glowing account of the proceedings, the speeches of Messrs. Preston, Baer, and the sentiments, and other joyous demonstrations, upon the great occasion. The Herald justly pronounces the battle of King's Mountain the most decisive battle of the Revolution. As a difficult and valorous military achievement, considering the means of assault, it was not surpassed by the capture of the Malakoff. This glorious victory inspired the drooping spirits of the triumphant result at Yorktown.

The men who fought this battle, the stern, iron men, who stormed this mountain fortress, and crushed, with desperate courage, in one bloody mass, British regulars and savage Tories, were the people of that region, of whom Washington uttered his famous saying: "Give me but a banner, and let me plant it on the mountains of West Augusta," &c. Virginia has many more such in the cavaliers of her lowlands, and the Scotch Irish of her hills, who, if need be, can reenact the scenes of King's Mountain, against foreign and domestic enemies.

There was one feature of the King's Mountain celebration highly gratifying to all parties—the enthusiasm with which this South Carolina assemblage hailed every tribute of the speakers to America. All sectional feeling was forgotten on this grand occasion. It was when the orators of the day alluded to the effects of the battle upon the general interests of the colonies, and the cause of American liberty, and of liberty throughout the world, that such shouts arose as might have waked the dust of the sleeping warriors on the hill side, and made them fancy that the roar of battle still rang in their ears. The generous and gallant hearts of the South Carolina people, in despite of wrong and injustice, still beat true to the patriotic impulses which animated the breasts of their fathers. Let our countrymen everywhere, when their loyalty waxes cold, repair to the spots signalized by the valor and virtue of their ancestors, and ponder upon the cost of the heritage, which fanaticism and passion would tempt them to throw away. [Richmond Dispatch.]

MARRIAGES.

In Cabarrus county, on the 9th inst., by Rev. W. W. Platts, Dr. J. A. Platts, and Miss Sarah Platts, daughter of Mr. John B. Platts.
In Fayetteville on the 4th inst., by Rev. J. M. McDowell, Mr. Wm. P. Elliott, of Wilmington, and Miss Mary P. Elliott, daughter of J. Taylor, Esq.
At Gold Hill, on the 10th inst., by J. C. Barnhardt, Esq., Mr. Wm. M. Marbury to Miss Sarah Ann, only daughter of John Montgomery.

DEATHS.

In this town, on the 11th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH KLUTTS, wife of Caleb Klutts, Esq., aged 33 years.
In this county, on the 1st of September, BENJAMIN, son of John and Abigail Julian, aged about 12 years and 8 months.

Helper & Brother,
PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
SALISBURY, N. C.
HAYING competent and confidential correspondence in the principal cities, and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.
Office in Cowan's Brick Row.
Oct. 23, 1855. 20—11.

Ranaway—\$15 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hittman, alias Bob Fite, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a wooden shirt, a dark broadcloth frock coat and a broad brown white hat. He was once whipped at the whipping post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some jail, so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will receive due attention.
Oct. 16, 1855. CHARLES KLUTTS. 00—11.

Proposals for Building
A CHURCH 10 miles S. East of Salisbury, near Rev. J. A. Linn's Mills, will be let to the lowest bidder at said St. Peter's Church, the complete furnishing it inside, viz: Windows and facings, ceiling, seats and Desk, on Saturday the 3d day of November next.
M. TREXLER.
L. AGNER.
D. BARNINGER.
Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3w.

NEUFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AGENT, S. 1855. 11—1y.

COMMERCIAL.

Salisbury Market—Oct. 23, 1855
[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLER.]

Apples, (dried) 62 a 8	Nails, 64 a 7
Bacon, 15 a 16	Oats, 25 a 30
Corn, 7 a 9	Coffee, 14 a 15
Irish Potatoes, 40 a 45	Corn, 40 a 45
Sweet do., 50	Butter, 12 a 15
Sugar brown, 10 a 12	Iron, 4 a 5
Do. loaf, 12 a 13	Tallow, 12
Cotton Yarn, 75 a 80	Wheat, 11 a 12
Salt per sack 83 a	Molasses 45 a 60
Flour, 85 a 87	Eggs, 61 a 68
Peas, 35 a 37	Lard, 12 a 14
Chickens per doz 81 a 11	Peas, 90 a 81
Beeswax, 18 a 20	Corn Meal 50 a 60
Whiskey, 50 a 60	Wool, 25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 20, 1855

BACON—21 a 31	MOLASSES—
BEESWAX—21 a 25	Corn, 32 a 40
CANDLES F 18 a 20	Oriental, 35 a 50
Adamantite 25 a 30	NAILS—54 a 53
Sugar 50	COFFEE—
COFFEE, Rio 12 a 13	Linseed, 85 a 90
Laguira, 13 a 14	Tamers, 60 a 70
St Domingo 00 a 00	SALT—
COTTON—	Liv'g, sack 175 a
Fair to good 84 a 85	Alum, bu. a
Ordinary, 10 a 10 1/2	SEED—
DOMESTIC GOODS—	Flaxseed a 100
Bro Sheetin's 71 a 8	Cloverpr 12 1/2 a 15
Onaburgs, 91 a 10	SPRITS—
FEATHERS—35 a 40	Pearl Brandy 100 a
FLOUR—	Apple " 40 a 00
Family, \$8 50 a 00	N C Whisky 57 a 60
Superior 8 25 a 00	Northern " 53 a 60
Superior 7 75 a 00	E Rum, 60 a 65
Scratch'd 7 75	Jam & Rum 82 a 2 0
GRAIN—	Fr. Brandy, 84 a 600
Corn, 75	America's Gin 75 a 80
Wheat, 1 50 a 00	Holland " 1 50 a 200
Oats, 40 a	SUGAR—
Peas, 36 a	Loaf, 11 a 12
Rye, 100 a	Crushed, 10 a 11
IRON—	St. Croix, 94 a 11
Sve'd's co. bar, a 5 1/2	Porto Rico, 84 a 10
Ditto, wide, 6 a 6 1/2	N. Orleans, 8 a 8 1/2
English, 4 1/2	FALLOW—
LARD—11 a 12 1/2	WOOL—14 a 15
LEAD—8 1/2 a	BUTTER—10 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 19, 1855

BACON—	COFFEE, per lb.
Hams, 16 a 16 1/2	Java, 15 a 16
Middlings 15 a 16 1/2	Logan 13 a 14
Shoulders 13 a 14	Rice, 11 1/2
Hog round 14 a 15 1/2	St Domingo, 11 a 12
LARD, N. C. 14 a 14 1/2	COTTON, 00 a 10
BUTTER—24 a 26	CORN MEAL, 105 a 00
CHICKENS—12 a 24	FEATHERS, per lb.
TURKEYS 1 25 a 1 30	FISH, per lb.
SEED, 1 10 a 11	Mackerel, No. 1 20 a 60
Alum per bu 50 a 00	do. No. 2 12 a 00
Liv'g, 1 40 a 1 40	do. No. 3 100 a 00
ground 1 35 a 1 40	HERRINGS,
do. fine 1 70 a 0 0	East 4 50 a 6 00
SUGARS—	FLOUR, per bu.
Porto Rico 91 a 93	Common 13 00 a 14 00
N. Orleans 5 a 7	N C Br 8 50 a 9 00
Muscovado 5 a 7	OATS, 00 a 35
Loaf & cru. 91 a 11	BEANS, 000 a 1 40
Clarified and	LIQUORS, per gal.
Graulated 7 1/2 a 9	Whiskey 48 a 50
TALLOW—12 a 12 1/2	N E Rum 50 a 55
BEESWAX, 21 a 25	Gin 50 a 55
PEA NUTS 1 50 a 1 33	Brandy 50 a 55
POTATOS 1 80 a 1 85	do. Apple 75 a 100
EGGS, per doz 22 a 20	
CORN, 80 a 00	

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., October 8, 1855.
B.—Blair & Orr, M. Boston, John C. Brown, T. J. Beard, Dr. R. R. Barr, B. Brice, J. P. M. Baringer, J. K. Burke, S. Brown, D. Black, D. Barger, J. Blackwell, M. Baringer, C. Blackwell.
C.—James Carrings, J. H. Cross, G. Caudle, B. Crowell, Mrs. M. H. Chick, R. S. Cook, J. Cowper, M. B. Conner, C. Corvot, M. Carter.
D.—N. Dobbin, S. Wm. C. Day, Davis Devine, S. P. Dannel.
E.—F. Ellis, Mrs. E. M. Farabee, M. A. Fesman, J. Fisher, S. J. Edmonson.
F.—W. T. Graham, F. Griffin, J. Geen, Col. A. M. Goodman, Nancy E. Graham, Leo E. Grimes, A. Genselman.
H.—J. Hamilton, John F. Houchens, W. A. Houch, D. H. Houch, J. W. Hinch, O. J. Hammarland, S. H. Hall, Dr. H. H. Harris, Rev. B. C. Hall, T. D. Harris, W. Houslandson, T. Henry Hill.
J.—T. B. Julian.
K.—D. Klutts, Sen. D. S. G. Keasler, J. B. Kirk, Wm. M. Kriker, W. M. Kincaid, J. R. Kenny, Miss C. Kinder, Miss M. Ketchy.
L.—M. Lingle, T. E. Lynch, D. Little, Mrs. N. Lyerly, J. T. Lippard, D. Alston Lonty, D. Lents, J. H. Lindsay Chasler Bank Cape Fair, T. D. Lookabill.
M.—Miss M. McKee, D. S. W. Moore, J. H. Mingis, Jesse May, Miss S. E. McDonald, H. Morgan, Miss E. F. Moore, A. Moury, Miss Mary A. Miller.
N.—Providence Neely.
P.—G. A. Peeler, J. M. Patton, E. Props, Wm. C. Palmer, J. J. Bepitt.
R.—Miss J. C. Redwine, J. Y. Rice.
S.—A. Swiegood, Jacob Setzer, Isaac Samler, J. A. Smith, J. G. Smith, Miss J. E. Swink, A. Sahrleid, W. Stonner.
T.—D. R. Trexler, J. Tansey, Elisabeth Trexler, J. Thomson, D. W. Turner, R. Trexler, M. Trexler.
W.—W. Warren, T. S. White, Messrs Watts & Tomlin, J. H. Wyle & Co., C. Waller, J. R. Whitaker, S. H. J. Wilson, G. Wood, J. B. Woods.
Y.—A. Young.
JOHN A. WEIRMAN, P. M.
Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3w.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER YET.
\$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SOLD!

WE are now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a very large stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Horse and Mule Shavers; a large lot of very Superior Regalia Segars; in fact almost all kinds of Goods, which we are determined to sell, and we here say that we will not be undersold by any other house. Therefore what we say to you, we say to all, come, and we will give you more for your money than any body else will.
R. A. MURPHY.
Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3w.
P. S. Remember the Sign in large letters, MURPHY'S STORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Barker
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies, that she has received a full supply of Fashions for the Fall and Winter; and also has secured the services of Miss Lizzie Cochran, a fashionable Dress Maker, out of the popular establishment of Mrs. Dodge & Sister, New York. She now feels herself prepared to fill any order whatever. She is in regular receipt of the monthly Fashions, and respectfully solicits the Ladies to call and see her Fashions, examine her work, hear her prices, &c.
To strangers she would say that she can give some of the first Ladies in the place as references.
Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

QUININE

Of best Quality
MAY be had at the Stores of Murphy, McTear & Co., and Jenkins, Roberts & Co.
Salisbury, Oct. 23, 1855. 20—2w.

Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER
WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having selected the most renowned Manufactory in the United States he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.
Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

Valuable Town Lot FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, to me executed by Dr. William L. McTear, deceased, during his life, I shall on Monday of the 19th day of November 1855, at the door of the Court House in Morganton, expose to public sale to the highest bidder, a

VALUABLE LOT
in the town of Morganton, one square west of the Court House, fronting on Main and College Streets, where Dr. McTear resided, containing four or more acres, on which there is a very large and valuable building.

Brick Dwelling House
nearly completed, with four large rooms below stairs and four above, with a wide passage above and below, and cost about three thousand dollars; adjoining the main building there is a fine

ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING
with two rooms and a piazza in front, with all the necessary out Houses and Stables in good repair. Immediately on the corner of main street, there is a FINE

ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING
rough cast, and covered with tin, with a large and convenient STORE ROOM well fitted up, and property well double in value. Should this opportunity to secure a Summer, or a permanent residence unsurpassed by any in this or any other town in North Carolina be lost, there is no probability of acquiring within the corporate limits of the town, a residence so desirable.

TERMS CASH.
E. J. ERWIN, TREASURER.
Oct. 16, 1855. 20—4w.

DAILY STAGE LINE.

THE subscriber would inform the Traveling public, that he is running a daily line of Stages, except Sunday, from CHARLOTTE, S. C. to Wadesboro, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill in Anson County, N. C., and a Tri Weekly Line through Salisbury by the above places, and Center, Albemarle and Gold Hill.
Leave Cedar Hill, (except Sunday) for Wadesboro, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill, immediately after the arrival of the Car, say 7 A. M., and Cedar Hill, daily (except Sunday) 5 A. M. C. F. College 6 A. M. and Wadesboro 9 A. M.
The tri-weekly line to Salisbury will leave Cedar Hill on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury next day at 4 P. M.
Leave Salisbury same days at 7 A. M., reach Cedar Hill next day at 2 P. M.
DAVID CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR.
Oct. 20, 1855. 20—o.w.d.

* * * Charleston Standard please copy every other week, for four times and forward bill to the subscriber at Cedar Hill, Anson Co., N. C.
D. C.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE subscriber having purchased the entire works, in the CLARENDON IRON WORKS, solicits orders for all kinds of Steam Engines, of any power or style, Saw Mills of every variety, Mining Machinery and Pumps, Grind and Flour Mills, complete, Barber, Turbine and other Water-wheels, Rice field Pumps and Engines, Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers, Rice Thrashers, Single Machines, Shaving Hangers and Pullies, Cotton Gins and Gearing, Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns, Brass, Locomotive and Tubular Boilers, Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers, Blacksmith work of all kinds, Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.
THE ESTABLISHMENT
Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may be promptly delivered as cannot fail to give satisfaction.
THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT
Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.
REPAIR WORK
Always done with delay, and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.
Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. B. VANBOKKELEN,
Oct. 23, 1855. 19—1y.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

State of North Carolina, DAVIE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.

Beal Ijams and others vs William L. Ijams and others.—Petition to sell Slaves.
Beal Ijams and others vs William L. Ijams and others.—Petition for Partition.

[In these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Wm. L. Ijams, son of Beal Ijams, sen, and Wm. L. Ijams, Elizabeth C. Ijams, Sarah J. Ijams, Mary C. Ijams, John B. Ijams and Richard D. Ijams, children of John Ijams, dec., and grand-children of Beal Ijams, sen, dec., are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Republican Banner," for the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Davie County, at the Court House in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead answer or demur to complainants Petitions, on the same will be taken pro confesso, and the causes set for hearing &c. &c.
Witness, Caswell Harbin, Clerk of our said Court at Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the 4th Monday in August, A. D., 1855.
C. HARBIN, CLERK,
By A. A. HARBIN, D. C.
19—6w. pr. Adv. 88

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Salisbury Sept. 18, 55.

E. MYERS

MOST respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he is now receiving the most select stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he has ever before had the pleasure to offer, comprising

Ladies Dress Goods

of every description from 61 cent Prints up to MORIS ANTIQUE SILK DRESSES at \$46 a pattern.

His Stock

NEEDLE WORKED EMBROIDERIES he does not hesitate in asserting, is the "largest most elegant" and more varied than has ever before been exhibited to a North Carolina public, consisting of FRENCH NEEDLE WORKED JACQUET and Swiss Collars and Sleeves.

Attal prices, Honiton, Guipure, Valenciennes, Mechlin, Maltese and Plait Lace Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Scarves, Waists, Robes and Dresses, Edgings, and insertings in great variety; Mourning Collars, Sleeves and Handkerchiefs, he has a large assortment of

Ladies Cloaks & Talmas, Stellas, CASHMERE, Crepe, Bay State and other Shirts.

Staple Dry Goods

is complete, comprising almost every article in the line.

Gentlemen's Wear

comprising

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Gaiters, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies Hosiery and Gloves in great variety, in fact a general and complete assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, which he does not think necessary to enumerate more fully. All he asks, is an examination of his stock before purchasing, as

HANDSOME GOODS

and inducements will be offered which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
He takes this method of tendering his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same.
E. MYERS.
Nor 4, Granite Building.
Sept. 18, 1855. 16—4t.

\$40,000 WORTH OF Goods AT COST!

THE Subscribers having determined to close their business in Salisbury, now offer for CASH OR GOOD NOTES their entire Stock of about Forty THOUSAND Dollars worth of desirable GOODS AT COST, embracing a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, &c.

Also a very large Stock of IRON, SOLE LEATHER, Salt, Sugar and Coffee.

All persons, MERCHANTS IN PARTICULAR, wishing to purchase

Goods this Season

will find greatly to their advantage to call, as all said Goods were bought before the advance in prices, consequently are from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than Goods bought this Fall.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Jenkins & Roberts and Jenkins, Roberts & Co., are requested to make payment, as the business of said firms must be closed with-out delay.
JENKINS, ROBERTS & CO.
Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1855. 17—4w.

PRESERVATION BETTER THAN Extraction!!

DR. W. F. BASON,
(regular in both Medicine & Dental Surgery)
DENTIST
NOW on his Tenth Annual visit through W. N. Carolina, begs to say that he will attend all calls through friends or P. Office at SALISBURY during the continuance of this notice.
N. B. Having every facility, and competent assistants, none need suffer with, or despair of TEETH who apply to him.
Office hours from 9 to 6.
September, 11. 15—1

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER Positively Cured!

THE Greatest Remedy ever Discovered FOR THE CURE OF AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNIS' BOOK STORE.
NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!
PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for \$1.
Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—11.

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS, NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.



TO THE PATRONS OF PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

OWING to the large amount of Counterfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men, we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves peculiarly, and the public from great injury by buying and using their worthless counterfeits. The comparative plain and simple style in which our Pain Killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed to imitate it very successfully, as for its external appearance, in style of bottle, label and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable filthy production and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with the confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer. Parties whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations do it in such a secret manner that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring the proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL.

for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of Hand which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeits which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit; thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put in a new style of label bottle with the words

Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.

blown in the glass. We have discontinued the use of the 37 cent bottles and now put up only four sizes viz: 12 1/2, 25, 50 cts. and \$1 00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine Engraving on Stone for the Box labels specifying the contents of the box where and by whom manufactured &c. We have also added to our Pamphlet of directions and certificates a very beautifully finished presentation on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis the original inventor of the Pain Killer. The bottle labels and one label on each box has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis which it will be impossible to counterfeit it successfully.

We have been to this expense that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so long used and proved the merits of our article we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

Manufacturer and Proprietors. Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CARDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Generally.
July 27, 1855. 9—1y.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in general, to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.
JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS,

just receiving by JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE. Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a

Life in Philadelphia.
Is there any negro in any Southern city not better cared for than the sewing women in a large city?

To LET—An unfurnished attic, with Sunday board.—The advertiser, in the columns of a newspaper afford hints and glimpses of phases of real life that are not often seen in their reality by the ordinary observer. The writers of these pithy notices, making known their own want or their anxiety to supply the wants of others, little dream of how much they often say, in a very few words. The following notice, which we clip from the advertising columns of a morning contemporary, contains a vast deal in a very few words:

To LET—To a single female, with Sunday board, an unfurnished front attic. Apply at—

There have been volumes written on the inadequacy of the pay received by sewing women, but the above, brief as it is, contains the substance of a long essay. The poverty of the poor creature who must seek for a home in an "unfurnished attic," is unquestionable, while the "Sunday board," tells in unmistakable phrase, that these accommodations are designed for some friendless creature, who has but one day in the week in which she can eat a meal in her own poor home. There are men in this city who have shirts made for which they pay the wretched toiling woman in their employ but six or eight cents for the labor upon each! Tom Hood's Song of the Shirt would be as appropriate in many cases that exist in our own midst as it is in London. There are many poor broken-hearted creatures who could wonder here with as much earnestness as their fellow-sufferers could in England, that "flesh and blood should be so cheap and bread so dear."

It is for such as these that "unfurnished attics, with Sunday board," are provided.

Great cities abound in great contrasts, and these marked distinctions in society become more marked among us as Philadelphia extends in size, in population and in wealth. The advertisements in the newspapers afford occasional glimpses into the realms where silks, gilding, carving, tapestry, plate glass and marble are to be found, and they also enable the observer to have sad peeps through the rag curtain which screens from eyes polite the "unfurnished attics" where the occupants can have "Sunday board."—*Evening Bulletin.*

DR. KANE—THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.
The safe return of Dr. Kane, after so protracted an absence, is a subject of almost national felicitation. During the two years which elapsed from his last letter to his arrival at New York, the public, through all the weary months, shared the concern of his family, and sympathized with its anxiety. And now they join in to welcome him home.

The voyage has been without advantage to science. It has added considerably to our knowledge of geography; settled in the affirmative the question as to the existence of a Polar sea; and proved that human life can be sustained, in the Arctic regions, as Dr. Kane always asserted, by the game which explorers can shoot. But it has done what is more important than this, at least in a moral view. It has furnished an example of heroic courage, maintained, not merely for a few hours, as on a battle field, but for weeks, months and years; a courage which combined active bravery with patient endurance, which was as sagacious as it was daring, and which succumbed to neither darkness, nor tempest, nor snows, nor glacier, nor the imminent peril of being left without fuel or food. It is such examples that stimulate to great deeds. It is such that become immortal.

The Arctic expeditions are now over. The book may be considered closed, sealed up, and laid away forever. For three centuries, the idea of a northwest passage has stimulated a succession of heroes to endure the rigors of an Arctic winter, in the hope of finding a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At last the great problem has been solved. The successful voyage and journey of Com. McElure, terminating last year, has proved that it is really such a connection by water. But it has also proved that the passage can never be made available for commerce, and that, for four years out of five, it is rendered impassable by ice. There is therefore, no longer any call, nay! there is no longer an excuse, for voyages of Arctic discovery. Hereafter such expeditions would be totally indefensible. Even the natural curiosity of science, eager to determine disputed facts, will be no justification for the perils, exposure, and loss of life involved in those enterprises. From this day on, therefore, Arctic explorations may be considered as among the things of the past. To prosecute them, as Franklin said, in his homely way, would be "paying too dear for the whistle."

So far as America has partaken in these expeditions, she has entered upon them from the purest and noblest motives. It was to relieve a lost voyager, and one not even of our own nation, that both Lieut. De Haven's expedition, and this, left our shores. In the annals of nations there are no brighter deeds to show. Such acts prove the advance of civilization more conclusively than volumes of dry statistics.

"Drop not yet," as the dandy said to his "all round" collar.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE fourth session under the direction of the subscriber, will open on the 1st of October next, and continue five months. The number of pupils entered last session was 59,—19 increase on the session before. Not a death has occurred among the pupils during the three sessions in which we have had charge. There have been but two or three cases of even slightly serious sickness. Few schools, we believe, can say as much, in this respect. We hope to have some apparatus, and other improved facilities for imparting instruction next session. Eighteen or twenty boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal. Terms will continue as heretofore, viz: Board and tuition per session of five months including washing, fuel and lights, \$67 50 Music on Piano, 20 00 Use of Instrument, 2 50 Guitar, 10 00 Pencil drawing or water color painting, 10 00 Oil painting, 20 00 French language, 10 00 Latin and Greek with other studies, 5 00 For day pupils the prices will vary from \$8 to \$15. For fuel and other contingencies 50 cts each. Pupils will be charged for board or tuition from the time of entrance until the end of the session; but no deduction made after entrance, except in cases of actual sickness of a protracted character. Payment in advance is not always insisted on, but the money is always considered due from the time of entrance. JESSE RANKIN, August, 1855. 5w14

TO SHIPPERS
HUGH L. TINLY & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.)
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufacturers, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission. We have in our warehouse, for the purpose of charging in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being positively protected, both against over-charge and loss of goods. We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges. We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions, and who will bear testimony to the promptness and accuracy of our charges and losses of goods. John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia. U. Passalunghi, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia. F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia. J. V. Fuller, Columbia. John King, Jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston. Henry Morrison, Agent of New York Steamers. Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets. H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets. J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets. July 13, 1855. 7-6m.

MOCKSVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution commences on Thursday the 9th of August. The subscriber in taking charge of the school, will only say, that he will use his utmost endeavors to sustain the reputation which this school has hitherto enjoyed. Young men will be prepared to enter any class in the University which they may desire.

TERMS.
Primary Department, per session of five months, \$8 00
Higher English Branches, 12 00
Classics, 15 00
August 7, 1855. JOHN B. GRETTIER, 11-1f.

REFERENCE.
President and Faculty of the University; Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. John M. Dick, Greensborough; Francis E. Shober, Esq., J. F. Bell, Esq., Salisbury.

VALUABLE LANDS AND Town Lots FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, at

Valuable Plantation
belonging to the Estate of Frederick Mowery, containing about

200 Acres,
and lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, and adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Horah, Robert Murphy, Robert M. Utzman, Horace L. Roberts, and others. This tract has on it about

100 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND
and the balance is in a high state of cultivation, having good meadows, being well watered, &c. ALSO another tract called the Hellard tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. Gray, deceased, George Ritchie, James Thompson and others, containing about

100 Acres.
ALSO those VALUABLE TOWN LOTS, now owned severally, by Martin Canble, Mr. Ide and John L. Wright, the latter, that portion situated up as a Carriage Manufactory, lying in the great South Square of the town of Salisbury.

Possession given of the Lands on the 10th day of November next, and of the Houses and Lots on the 1st day of January 1856.

Terms of Sale, 12 months credit, with interest after 6 months. SAMUEL REEVES, Ex'r. Sept. 25, 1855. 17-7w.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.
A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBERTS.

Blank Deeds for Sale
AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

NOTICE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Shoes of all kinds, City made; Gentlemen's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest to the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Bregans for Plantation use. Childrens Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building. J. H. HOWARD. Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller & James, that the Notes and accounts of that firm has been transferred to Bell & James, and all concerned must pay BELL & JAMES, or H. HOGAN HELPER, who is their only authorized Agent. September, 25, 1855 17-4f.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1y

DR. R. P. BESSENT,
A REGULAR GRADUATE
OF THE
Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the Rowan House, except when professionally absent. Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to. October 27, 1854. 17-23

Grand Lecturer.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina. May 28, 1855. 1-1f.

THE Scientific American.
Eleventh Year.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.
The Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

"THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent claims, together with news and information of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original Engravings. Specimen copies sent GRATIS. TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, \$2 a year, or \$1 for six months. Five copies, for six months \$4; for a year, \$8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large CASH PRIZES, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions. Letters should be directed (post paid) to MUNN & CO., 128 Fulton Street, New York.

The great southern Weekly!
THE SPECTATOR
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason's Dixon's Line, making war with and conquering the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off, and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR
Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want of a high-toned weekly paper.

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER. The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer; (the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office); one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rapidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

THE SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.—One copy one year - \$3 00
Sixteen copies one year - 50 00
One copy to the maker of the club.
No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to AUG. F. HARVEY, Editor and Publisher, Washington, D. C. 14-12w.

Job Work done here.
IN NEAT ORDER.

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d day of July 1855, my

NEGRO MAN SIMON,
about 40 years old, rather a mulatto or Indian color; about five feet nine inches high, heavy built, and STUTTER when talking and if excited can hardly talk at all—he is well dressed, I think he has on a linen sack coat and fur hat. He may be known by his politeness and manners, being smart, sensible and well calculated to deceive any one; but if excited or spoken to by a stranger will betray himself by stuttering and embarrassment.

I will give the above reward for him if taken in this State and secured so that I can get him; or twenty five dollars reward and expenses paid if taken and delivered to me from any other State. Simon is lurking about Gold Hill and Linn's Mills and the neighborhood, as he has been seen thereabout.

ISAAC KESLER. 8-1f.

AYER'S PILLS.
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that it is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been found to be a gripping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention: Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Eruptions, Fever and Ague, Piles, Hemorrhoids, and Leucorrhoea; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and reliable relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula, and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurities of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful results in Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, and prevent the system from the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the system to its normal condition. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but no medicine should never be carried in the system, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a purgative is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed that this pill will be a better purgative than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer hesitate to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidence of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cure, that it is not possible to give a full list of the persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Croup, Croup, Hoarseness, &c.; and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HIGG, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBERTS, Swanton, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Thos. Alexander, Wm. S. Lawton
FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C. FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIST., S. C.

Produce & Sea Island
UPLAND COTTON AND RICE
FACTORS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction. June 8, 1855. 2-1f.

STAGE HOUSE.
At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro.

Also for F. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C.; and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'. May 17, 1855. 1-1f.

Marble Yard.
THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage. GEO. VOGIER. Feb 24, '55 39f

Notice.

I HAVE on hand and for SALE a lot of Calf Skin Boots, which is Manufactured of the best materials. Also Gentlemen's Shoes; Ladies' Shoes, Booties & Gaiters; Children and Misses Shoes and Booties; Boys Slippers and Bregans. A lot of Lemoine Calf-Skin on hand, which will be made up to order. Congress Gaiter Tops, which will be Bottomed to order. Repairing &c., done at short notice. A lot of Horse and Mule Collars and Wagon Harness, on hand and for sale. Call and examine my stock. J. H. HOWARD. Opposite Murphy's Granite Building, Salisbury, May 25, 1855. 52-1f.

JOB OFFICE.
Having received a large supply of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JOB TYPE, We are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB WORK, SUCH AS CARDS, HAND BILLS, PHOTOLITHS, &c. &c., Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditionistly. CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF WATCHES & JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH
HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second, Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jeweled Hunter's, James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies, and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-links, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS
and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention. Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves. Clocks, Watches, and Jewels of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. JAMES HORAH. Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1854 27-1f

A. BETHUNE, TAILOR,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NO. 4, SPRING'S ROW.
4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK. Feb. 16, '55. 38-1f

ROWAN HOUSE.
H. L. ROBERTS, PROPRIETOR
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly, conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal regard of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBERTS, Proprietor. May 17, 1855. 1-1f.

WM. R. WILSON.
LARGE DEALER
IN Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy articles, &c., &c. He is constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers new supplies of the latest styles, which he offers at Northern prices for cash. He invites all to give him a call, and examine his stock. One door East of Wm. Murphy's Granite Building. The strictest attention is paid to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry, Boxes, Accordions, &c. All Watch work warranted twelve months. W. R. WILSON. Salisbury, Feb. 23 '55. 39-1f.

MANSION HOTEL.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial. WM. B. GRANT. May 25, 1855. 52-1f.

Shoe Your Negroes.
A LARGE supply of heavy Negro shoes, for Sale, and Orders promptly filled. Call early and get a good article. Opposite Murphy's Granite Building. J. H. HOWARD. Salisbury, Sept. 4th, 1855. 41f.

Please Notice This.
THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, and settle, by persons indebted to him to call and settle, by the first of December next. As this is considered to be ample time, there will be no indulgence given after that date. N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of on very low terms. H. HORACE H. BEARD. Salisbury, Aug. 28th, 1855. 30-14.

SMITH & HOLDEN.

HAVING rebuilt their large Carriage manufactory are now in full blast once more, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

Carriages,
BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. &c., at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some of the best Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work. Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 8-1f.

SOMETHING NEW.
Will you Ride or Walk.

BELL, EARNHART, & CO.
HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles
to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,
that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired. Our terms shall be made as easy as possible. We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent. Horses kept on hand for sale. Salisbury, January 6, 1855. 1-32.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSIONER
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly at ended to. June 1, 1855. 1-4m1y.

New Goods! New Goods!
J. D. BROWN & LEMLY
ARE now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Dry Goods,
which when complete, will compare favorably with any in the Western part of the State, in Style and Prices. Salisbury, April 6, 1855 45-1f.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel and Elizabeth Turner, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate settlement. Longer indulgence cannot be given. JOHN RICE, Adm'r. April 27, 1855. 145

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Horse Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.
Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railings, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.
Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.
A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with dispatch. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned. HENRY M. DRANE, Agent. March 30, 1855. 44-1y.

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL
CAN always be found at his Office, next door above Sill & Sill's Drug Store, and opposite the Mansion Hotel, when not professionally engaged. 6-1f.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store. 1-1f.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row. Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1114.

DR. SWANN
HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.

His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buie's Confectionery, where he can be found unless professionally engaged. June 29, 1855. 5-1f.

DR. H. KELLY
HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public. Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church. May 25, 1855 52-1f.

DR. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN,
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE, HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country. Rowan Co., May 3, 1855. 49-6m.